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SHORT COMMUNICATION

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#SideHustle: Jason G. H. Londt's contribution to holdings of the South African Cicadidae (Hemiptera, Auchenorrhyncha) in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum

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Abstract

Jason G.H. Londt contributed almost a quarter of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum's specimens of Cicadidae, including a strong sample of females, and probably the best set to date of African records of predation on cicadas by robber flies. The collection provides evidence that robber flies catch more male cicadas; speculatively, because attacks on the heavier-bodied female fail more often. The metadata derived from these specimens also provide a small gazetteer of Londt's collecting sites.

Keywords

behavioural ecology, cicadas, Festschrift, gazetteer, museology, predation

Introduction

Jason Gilbert Hayden Londt graduated from Rhodes University with a doctoral degree in Entomology in 1974, and briefly worked on ticks for the Agricultural Research Council at Onderstepoort, but moved to the Natal Museum late in 1976 (Guest 2006; Dikow and Midgley 2023). There he refocused his research on flies and hangingflies,

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and served in several roles, including Head of Entomology, minute secretary to the Board of Trustees, Editor of the Museum's two journals, Assistant Director and, eventually, Director of the Museum from 1991 until his retirement in 2003 (Guest 2006; Stuckenberg and Mostovski 2006).

The Museum itself was initiated in 1879, passed from the Natal Society to the Natal Government in 1903, and is currently named the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. It houses internationally significant specialist collections of African insects (particularly dipterous flies and hangingflies), arachnids, molluscs, oligochaetes and cultural history. Since 1906 it has also published academic journals that are currently named "African Invertebrates" and "Southern African Humanities" and available on-line. Jason Londt was only the Museum's sixth Director in a century.

Starting in 1976, Jason's taxonomic research career focused on true flies (Diptera), particularly robber flies (Asilidae) and hangingflies (Mecoptera, Bittacidae) (Guest 2006; Londt 2006). However, he regularly accumulated specimens of other groups as by-catch during field trips. One such group is the cicadas, true hemipterous bugs of the family Cicadidae that are known for their males' conspicuous mating songs. Many of these specimens were adventitious captures, but a few resulted from capturing robber flies with their prey (Londt 2006).

This article reviews the cicada species deposited in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum by Jason, one of which is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Materials and methods

The cicada specimens in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum (**KZNM**) collection were determined by the author and their sexes noted. Metadata from the KwaZulu-Natal Museum's database were transcribed to appropriate fields in a spreadsheet and augmented with details from the specimens' labels as necessary. Other missing information was inferred through reference to the specimens' KZNM collecting event codes.

Some collectors' names that were missing from the Museum's database were inferred through the associated KZNM collecting event code, and all of these names were reviewed for completeness and consistency of initials and spelling (where possible).

The locality data were reviewed to locate the sites with appropriate precision. Where the geocoordinates of a locality were not specified on a specimen's label, the metadata of conspecific specimens from the same nominal site were consulted (on the basis that this would avoid creating spurious sites); if this produced no solution, the metadata of other species caught by the same collector were consulted (on the basis that collectors usually use locality names consistently and rarely collect over large areas in short periods). The remaining localities were attributed the geocoordinates associated with the sites' names as they appear on Google Earth (http://earth.google.com) if the identities of the taxon and the collector made them plausible. Unless a label specified a finer precision, locations were estimated to the nearest minute (~1.6 km at South African latitudes) and converted to decimal degrees with three significant decimal places, which is adequate for mapping at the national

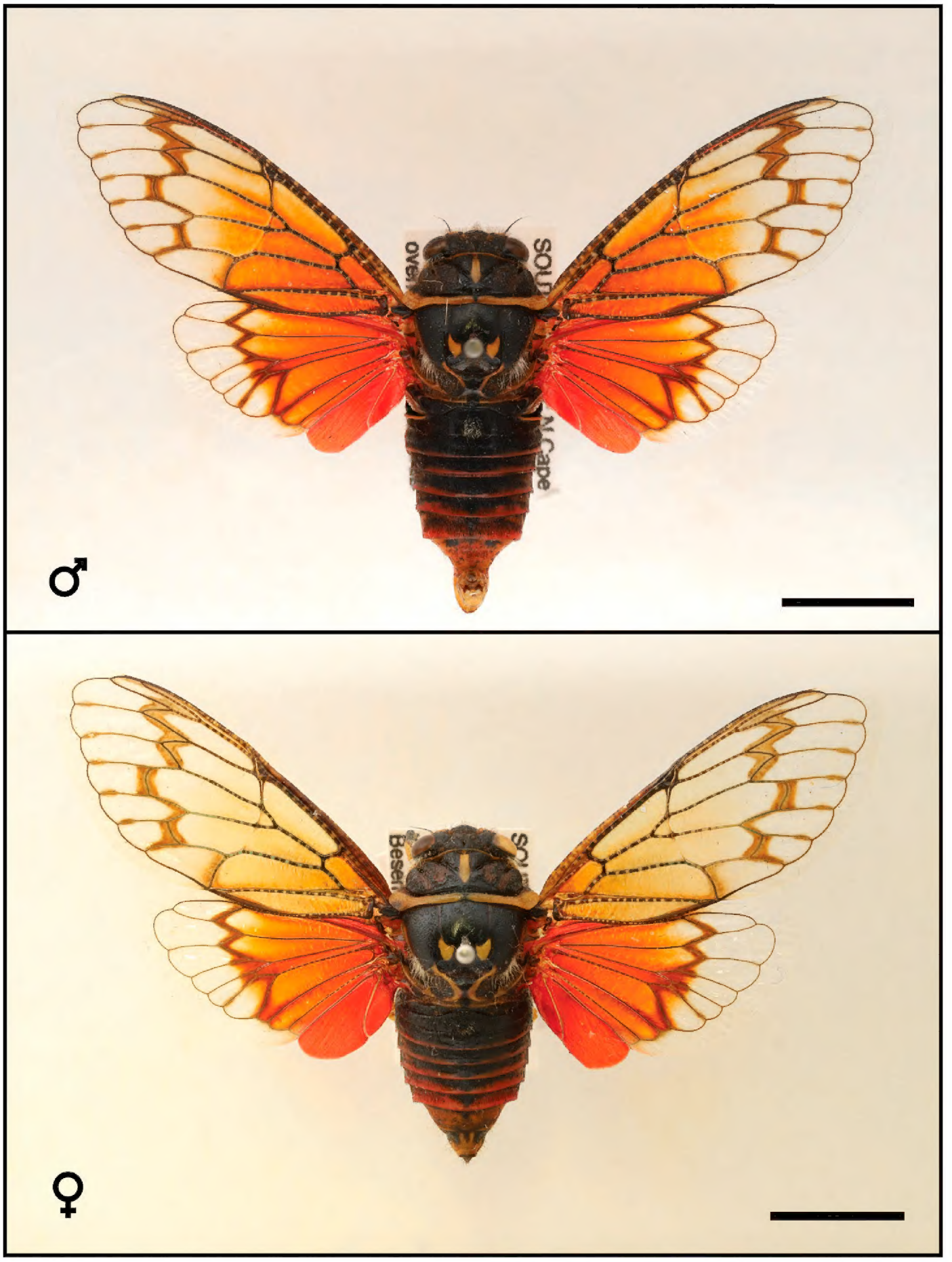

Figure 1. Male (NMSA-HEM 017489) and female (NMSA-HEM 017491) of *Quintilia aurora* (Walker, 1850) in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum collection, collected by Jason Londt in 2011, about 2 km W of Sutherland, Northern Cape. Scale bars: 10 mm. Photographs by kind courtesy of Terence Bellingan.

scale. Localities were viewed using Google Earth to affirm their plausibility (e.g., that they were not at sea).

The resulting spreadsheet was used to map the localities and to compile statistics on the collection.

Results and discussion

The collection contains 51 male and 22 female specimens from a total of 28 species, placed in five tribes and three subfamilies (Tables 1, 2). This represents most of the family-level taxa in Africa (Marshall et al. 2018) and 22.3% (74/332) of the cicada specimens in the museum. Cicadas are generally small or well camouflaged to avoid predation, but collectors (and predators) can locate males by their mating calls, which make them easier to find. Female cicadas are harder to find, but may be noticed when they are flying towards males or if (in a very few species of Platypleurini) they are attracted to lights at night. The high proportion of females in this sample is therefore a notable collecting effort for a taxon that was not Jason's research focus. In the rest of the KZNM cicada collection, the sex ratio is 139♂♂:110 ♀♀ (perhaps due to large numbers of female Platypleurini that may be attracted to lights). The majority of the specimens bear only Jason's name, but one specimen's label also bears his wife's name ("J & A. Londt"); Clive Quickleberg (1 specimen) and Torsten Dikow (4 specimens) are also credited with co-captures.

Fifteen of the specimens are predation records. These records are comparatively rich in male specimens of *Zouga*, a genus that is challenging for entomologists to sample because the cryptically-coloured, clear-winged males call intermittently while flying (making them especially hard to locate) and fly rapidly and erratically (making them hard for humans to catch; pers. obs.). It is also surprising that all but one of the records are of male cicadas (binomial probability, $p < 0.05$). Perhaps the relatively lighter body mass of males (due to the large abdominal air sacs associated with their calling organs) makes them easier to subdue than conspecific females. Londt (2006) has already noted that the predators are more usually females. Londt (2006) mentions 22 other records of cicadas (including two more of *Stagira* and eleven more of *Melampsalta*) as prey of robber flies, but some of these may originate from publications, e.g. Hobby's (1935) records (Londt 2006).

The earliest specimen, a prey item of *Microstylum* sp., was collected in 1977 (Table 2), and the first independent specimen was collected in January 1987, just before the author started to describe new species of cicada from South Africa (Villet 1987); the most recent specimen was caught in November 2019 (Table 1). These records start soon after Jason was employed in 1976 (Londt 2006) and represent 24 years (and at least 26 excursions) out of his 34 years of collecting.

The localities are generally well documented on the labels, although a few were refined from collecting event numbers and background knowledge. The sites are mostly in KwaZulu-Natal, but include records from five other South African provinces (Fig. 2) and a specimen from Malawi. The metadata in Tables 1, 2 provide a limited gazetteer of Jason's collecting sites. Such gazetteers are useful in tracing the activities of collectors and fixing type localities (e.g. Dean et al. 2022).

In summary, Jason is responsible for collecting almost a quarter of the Museum's holdings of Cicadidae, including a strong sample of females, and probably the best set of records of predation on cicadas by robber flies in Africa.

Table 1. Metadata associated with specimens of Cicadidae in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum collected by Jason Londt. The metadata are not verbatim transcriptions of the specimens' labels (see methods).

Species	Metadata
TETTIGOMYIINAE	
Tettigomyiini	
Stagira sp.	1♀; Limpopo, Happy Rest Nature Reserve; 23.015°S, 29.726°E; alt. 947 m; 15 Feb 2005; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017512
Stagira natalensis	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umfolozi Game Reserve, Emoyeni Trail area; 28.319°S, 31.838°E; alt. 254 m; 10 Mar 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017517
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umfolozi Game Reserve, Emoyeni Trail area; 28.319°S, 31.838°E; alt. 254 m; 10 Mar 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017518
Stagira zuluensis	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Umfolozi Game Reserve, Emoyeni Trail area; 28.319°S, 31.838°E; alt. 254 m; 10 Mar 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017516
Anopercalnini	
Quintilia aurora	1♂; Northern Cape, c. 2 km W of Sutherland; 32.388°S, 20.651°E; alt. 1515 m; 18 Nov 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017489
	1♀; Northern Cape, c. 31 km N of Sutherland; 32.189°S, 20.601°E; alt. 1625 m; 18 Nov 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017491
	1♂; Northern Cape, Renoster River, 18km N of Sutherland; 32.254°S, 20.695°E; alt. 1320 m; 19 Nov 2008; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017499
Quintilia carinata	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Queen Elizabeth Park Reserve; 29.567°S, 30.321°E; alt. 900 m; 11 Apr 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017519
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Springside Natural Reserve; 29.782°S, 30.776°E; alt. 630 m; 8 Jan 2013; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017529
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Cobham Forest Reserve; 29.697°S, 29.409°E; alt. 1625 m; 8 Apr 2013; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017530
Quintilia cf. *carinata*	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Garden Castle Nature Reserve; 29.753°S, 29.197°E; alt. 1750 m; 11 Apr 2009; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017502
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Injasuthi Nature Reserve; 29.116°S, 29.434°E; alt. 1520 m; 21 Mar 2013; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017527
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Injasuthi Nature Reserve; 29.116°S, 29.434°E; alt. 1520 m; 21 Mar 2013; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017528
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.983°E; alt.; 18 Mar 1989; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017604
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park, Tiger Falls area; 28.683°S, 28.983°E; alt. 1500 m; 9 Apr 2001; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017605
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027002
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027003
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027004
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027005
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027006
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027007
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.683°S, 28.933°E; alt. 1440 m; 23 Mar 1991; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027008
Quintilia sp. 2	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Garden Castle Nature Reserve; 29.753°S, 29.197°E; alt. 1750 m; 11 Apr 2009; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017495
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Garden Castle Nature Reserve; 29.753°S, 29.197°E; alt. 1750 m; 11 Apr 2009; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017498
CICADINAE	
Platypleurini	
Dyticopycna natalensis	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Itala Game Reserve, Mbiso Camp; 27.517°S, 31.2°E; alt. 750 m; 4 Nov 1997; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017545

Species	Metadata
Dyticopycna semiclara	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Karkloof Nature Reserve; 29.311°S, 30.212°E; alt. 1392 m; 17 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017505
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, National Botanical Gardens; 29.603°S, 30.346°E; alt. 741 m; 11 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017513
Orapa numa	1♂;, Ntchisi Forest Reserve; 13.375°S, 34.004°E; 24 Feb 1987; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 019184
Oxypleura polydorus	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Mangrove and Forest trails; 28.961°S, 31.768°E; alt. 20 m; 23 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017492
Kongota punctigera	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, Ugudu Lodge area; 26.958°S, 32.827°E; alt. 20 m; 8 Oct 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017506
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve; 28.95°S, 31.667°E; 26 Jan 1987; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 019146
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve; 28.95°S, 31.667°E; alt. 20 m; 28 Jan 1988; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 019160
Platypleura bulteri	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve; 26.955°S, 32.824°E; alt. 80 m; 18 Feb 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017508
Platypleura divisa	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Ithala Game Reserve, Ntshondwe resort area; 27.544°S, 31.282°E; alt. 1010 m; 18 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017493
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg; 29.582°S, 30.359°E; alt. 745 m; 6 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017494
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Thobeka Lodge, 4km NE Manguzi; 26.961°S, 32.78°E; alt. 84 m; 10 Dec 2010; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017503
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Thobeka Lodge, 4km NE Manguzi; 26.961°S, 32.78°E; alt. 85 m; 18 Feb 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017533
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Athlone; 29.582°S, 30.359°E; alt. 960 m; 31 Dec 1999; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017561
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Entumeni Nature Reserve; 28.876°S, 31.382°E; 26 Jan 1988; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 019223
Platypleura haglundi	1♂; North West, Pilanesberg National Park, Bakubung Camp; 25.344°S, 27.057°E; alt. 1170 m; 12 Nov 1999; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017537
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve; 28.95°S, 31.667°E; alt. 20 m; 28 Jan 1988; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017576
Platypleura hirtipennis	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Cumberland Nature Reserve, near The Point; 29.513°S, 30.522°E; alt. 660 m; 3 Feb 2002; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017538
Platypleura maytenophila	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Mangrove and Forest trails; 28.961°S, 31.768°E; alt. 20 m; 23 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017507
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Mangrove and Forest trails; 28.961°S, 31.768°E; alt. 20 m; 23 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017509
	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve, Mangrove and Forest trails; 28.961°S, 31.768°E; alt. 20 m; 23 Jan 2012; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017510
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Umlalazi Nature Reserve; 28.95°S, 31.767°E; alt. 50 m; 8 Nov 1997; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017544
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Harold Johnson Nature Reserve; 29.2°S, 31.417°E; alt. 100 m; 3 Feb 1988; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 019173
CICADETTINAE	
Parnisini	
Zouga sp. 1	1♂; Northern Cape, c. 31 km N of Sutherland; 32.189°S, 20.601°E; alt. 1625 m; 18 Nov 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017487
	1♂; Northern Cape, c. 31 km N of Sutherland; 32.189°S, 20.601°E; alt. 1625 m; 18 Nov 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017488
	1♂; Northern Cape, c. 18 km N of Sutherland; 32.253°S, 20.695°E; alt. 1355 m; 14 Nov 2011; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017490
Zouga sp. 3	1♂; Western Cape, Bottom Ouberg Pass 54 km SE Sutherland; 32.401°S, 20.294°E; alt. 640 m; 21 Nov 2008; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017497
Zouga sp. 4	1♀; Eastern Cape, Graaff-Reinet Karoo Nature Reserve; 32.267°S, 24.493°E; alt. 1360 m; 26 Oct 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017511

Species	Metadata
Zouga sp. 5	1♂; Northern Cape, c. 5 km E Augrabies Falls National Park's main gate; 28.621°S, 20.276°E; alt. 670 m; 4 Feb 2004; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017520
Cicadettini	
Afromelampsalta leucoptera	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Hilton, Jacana Eco Estate; 29.543°S, 30.294°E; 19 Nov 2019; J.G.H. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 027009
Buyisa umtatae	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Bisley Valley Nature Reserve; 29.659°S, 30.392°E; alt. 715 m; 10 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt & T. Dikow leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017514
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Bisley Valley Nature Reserve; 29.659°S, 30.392°E; alt. 715 m; 10 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt & T. Dikow leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017515
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Hesketh Conservation area; 29.619°S, 30.429°E; alt. 676 m; 10 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt & T. Dikow leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017521
	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Hesketh Conservation area; 29.619°S, 30.429°E; alt. 676 m; 10 Jan 2004; J.G.H. Londt & T. Dikow leg.; NMSA: NMSA-HEM 017522

Table 2. Metadata associated with asillid predation records in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum involving Cicadidae and largely collected by Jason Londt. The metadata are not verbatim transcriptions of the specimens' labels (see methods). The flies' identifications were determined by Londt (Londt 2006).

Cicada prey	Asilid predator	Metadata
TETTIGOMYIINAE		
Tettigomyiini		
Stagira dracomontana	*Microstylum* sp.	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.733°S, 28.917°E; 6 Dec 1984; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 067085
CICADETTINAE		
Parnisini		
Koranna sp.	*Neolophonotus louisi*	1♂; Northern Cape, Akkerendam Nature Reserve, 1 km N Calvinia; 31.451°S, 19.778°E; alt. 1050 m; 14 Nov 2008; J.G.H. Londt & A. Londt leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 067098
Zouga sp. 1	*Microstylum* sp.	1♂; Northern Cape, Swartkop 31 km NW Sutherland; 32.2°S, 20.6°E; alt. 1600 m; 18 Nov 1986; J.G.H. Londt & C. Quickleberg leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 005287
	Microstylum sp.	1♂; Northern Cape, Sutherland, 18km N; 32.267°S, 20.683°E; alt. 1350 m; 26 Nov 1990; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 005352
	Microstylum sp.	1♂; Northern Cape, Akkerendam Nature Reserve, 1 km N Calvinia; 31.449°S, 19.773°E; alt. 1260 m; 9 Nov 1998; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 005375
	Microstylum sp.	1♂; Northern Cape, Sutherland, 30km NW; 32.2°S, 20.6°E; alt. 1600 m; 27 Nov 1990; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 067086
Zouga sp. 2	*Promachus* sp,	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Josephine Bridge; 30°S, 30.233°E; 20 Dec 1984; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 025380
	Promachus sp,	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Josephine Bridge; 30°S, 30.233°E; 20 Dec 1984; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 067088
Cicadettini		
Afromelampsalta leucopera	*Microstylum* sp.	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Royal Natal National Park; 28.733°S, 28.917°E; 6 Dec 1984; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 005012
	Microstylum sp.	1♀; KwaZulu-Natal, Eshowe, Dlinza Forest Reserve; 28.883°S, 31.45°E; alt. 450 m; 6 Dec 1977; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 005053
Ingcainyenzane umgeniensis	*Dasophrys nigroflavipes*	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Bishopstowe, near Pietermaritzburg; 29.571°S, 30.467°E; 11 Feb 1981; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 001176
Ingcainyenzane sp.	*Promachus* sp.	1♂; KwaZulu-Natal, Josephine Bridge; 30°S, 30.233°E; 20 Dec 1984; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 067087
	Promachus sp.	1♂; Eastern Cape, 47 km SW Matatiele; 30.333°S, 28.8°E; 8 Jan 1979; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 025531
Buyisa sp.	*Promachus* sp.	1♂; Northern Cape, Sutherland, 30km NW, near Besemgoedkop; 32.2°S, 20.6°E; alt. 1600 m; 27 Nov 1990; J.G.H. Londt & leg.; NMSA: NMSA-DIP 025328

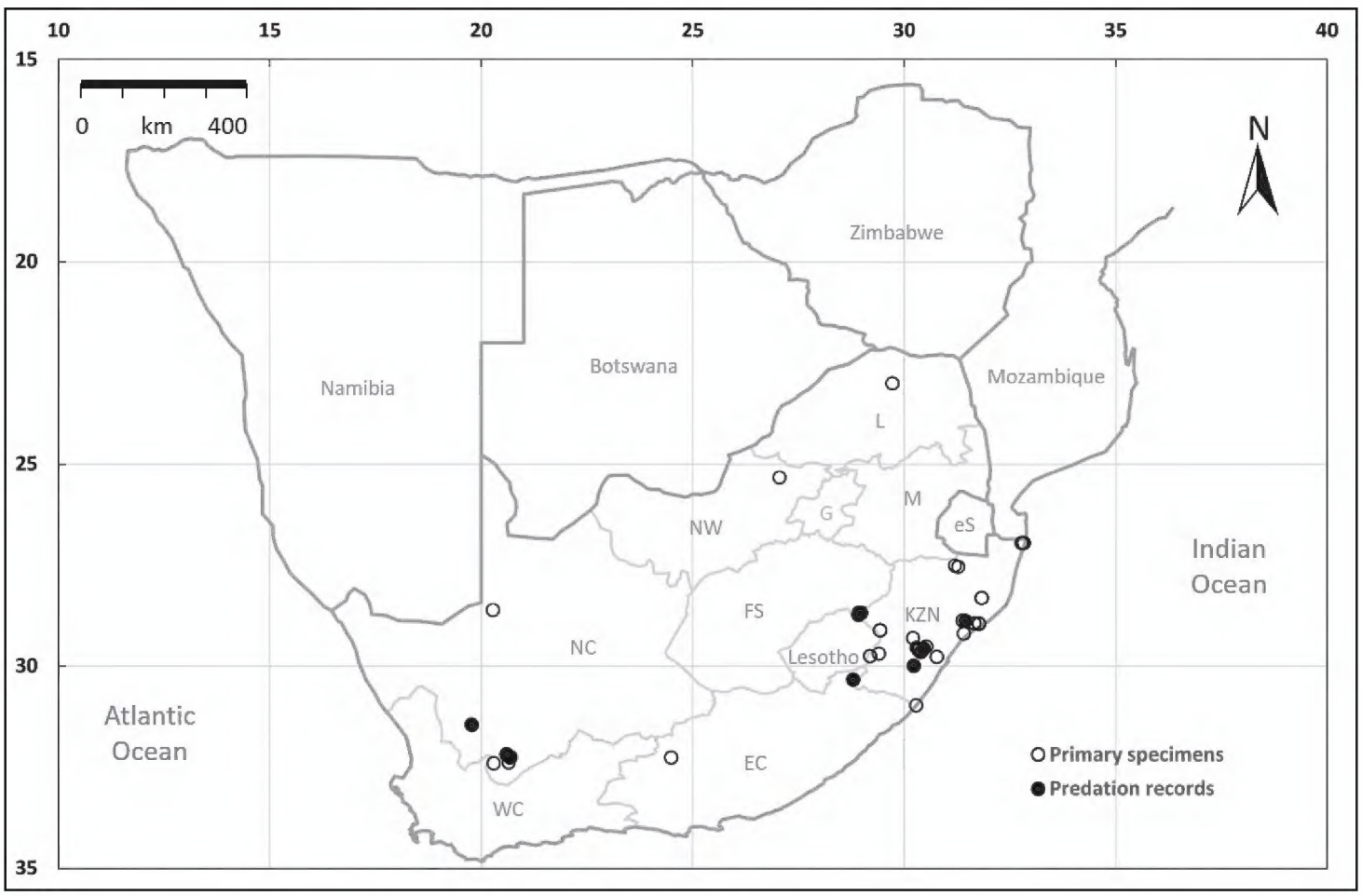

Figure 2. Map of Jason Londt's collecting sites of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum's (white circle) primary specimens of Cicadidae and (black circle) predation records involving Cicadidae. Abbreviations: EC – Eastern Cape; eS -eSwatini; FS – Free State; G – Gauteng; KZN – KwaZulu-Natal; L – Limpopo; M – Mpumalanga; NC – Northern Cape; NW -North West; WC – Western Cape.

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Supplementary material 1

Londt Cicadidae - specimen metadata

Authors: Martin H. Villet

Data type: Occurrences

Explanation note: Spreadsheet of collecting sites and metadata.

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Link: https://doi.org/10.3897/AfrInvertebr.64.100851.suppl1